China

499

THESE FORTY YEARS;

BEING A

REVIEW OF THE CHINA MISSION

OF THE

Presbyterian Church of England,

1847 to 1886.

FROM REPORT TO SYNOD, 1886,

With Short Statement to Date.

LIVERPOOL:
C. TINLING AND CO., PRINTERS, VICTORIA STREET.
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REVIEW OF THE CHINA MISSION,

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

1847 to 1886.

Forty years have nearly passed since what was then the "Presbyterian Church in England" chose the Empire of China as the field for the operation of its Foreign Mission. The close of four decades of this mission history seems to your Committee to be a fitting time for reviewing its past, and again bringing prominently before the Church the remarkable blessing with which the Lord has followed all this work, the method under which it has been carried on, its present most interesting condition, the prospect before us in the altered circumstances of the Chinese Empire, and the responsibility and privilege to which we are now called. The point we have reached is critical, well fitted for such a review, and for renewed loyalty, devotion, and self-denial.

REV. W. C. BURNS.

Your first Missionary was ordained by the Synod of 1847, at Sunderland. The Committee for more than a year had prayerfully waited for an agent, and the Rev. W. C. Burns was the answer given. He landed at Hong

Kong in November of the same year, and remained there two years and three months, living in the midst of the native population, studying the language and customs of the people. He then made excursions on the mainland, along with native assistants, to make a first attempt at evangelising. He afterwards visited Canton, which with other four sea-ports were the only parts of the Empire then open to Missionaries. Christianity was at that time hardly visible in the Chinese Empire, except in the persons of the Missionaries. There operations were most rigidly confined to the open ports and a few miles beyond them. Outside these strict limits the preacher of the Gospel hardly ever went; and, as our first Missionary found out, when those limits were transgressed, the native authorities arrested him at once, and sent him back to the nearest open port. The area of sowing was extremely limited, and reaping-time seemed to lie away in the immeasurable distance. Shanghai, really in mid-China, was the limit on the North. Approach nearer than that to the Governing centre was rigidly forbidden and jealously guarded. With sullen and ill-concealed disgust the Chinese Government yielded only to force. Their Empire had been during all its long past hermetically sealed against the foreigner. His progress eastwards had been noted; and at first, with arrogance and scorn, his approach to China was spurned; and this policy only gave way when the logic of superior force compelled it to do so. The exclusive spirit and policy were still there, and not an atom of progress in

the way of penetrating the Empire was made till the shock of the next collision forced the Chinese rulers to open a few more ports, and to make free to foreigners the magnificent waterways of the Yang-tsze.

AMOY MISSION.

In the year 1851 our first Missionary found himself, by God's providential leading, at Amoy, one of the five open ports. Our Mission work had now a location; and for the last five-and-thirty years the name of this, our earliest station, has been almost a household word in our own Church and in Scotland. Here, the coast-line was pierced, and inland work was begun. Mr. Burns, with two or three warm-hearted and zealous native Christians, recently brought to a knowledge of the truth, was among the first to storm the breach and penetrate beyond the ports. Amongst the industrious farming people of inland towns and villages, and away from the roughness and bustle, and vice of the commercial sea-ports, was found a wonderfully congenial soil for the Gospel seed. True to its early traditions, and on the lines then laid down, the Mission of this Church has always found its field away from the ports. Seeking onward and inland, it has ever been and still is. Such a field demands no ordinary amount of labour on the part of its agents. Long and toilsome journeyings by land and water, privations and difficulties, burning heat and raging storm, are only a few of those things that necessarily accompany such work. A review of the letters sent home

by our Missionaries will furnish few, if any, details of such trials. They have ever maintained a most strict and unusual reticence regarding them; but the Committee and the Church know them. The wonder is that more of our men do not break down under such a severe strain. And the Church must remember that labour like this, surpassed by that of no other Mission, must ultimately tell on the physical powers of your agents. The inland work in this part of China was then first begun when Mr. Burns and his companions broke ground in the village of Pechuia, some twenty miles distant from Amoy, across an arm of the sea. The wonderful future of this field they could not then forecast. But a rich blessing marked the inception, for in 1854 the power of God's Spirit was remarkably seen in this village; and a work of grace permanent and fruitful was the result. It seemed as if the Master by this initial blessing wished to cheer His servants, and to point them to the sphere their operations should take. The initiative thus set has been followed all through the subsequent course of the work; not only by this Mission, but also by the other Missionary bodies working throughout the Empire.

MISSION CENTRES.

The principle underlying this action was that the Mission should be carried on from a fixed base, some place of prime importance, and working out from this centre its operations should gradually proceed by steady, well-organised and persistent action over as much of the surrounding country as could possibly be reached. To

the first Missionaries sent out this principle seemed that which could best accomplish the end desired, because it suited the conditions of the people of China, and adapted itself to the necessary requirements of an advancing cause. In the first instance the work was purely and simply evangelistic. The next steps were the baptising of native converts, the gathering of them into congregations, and the providing of Church privileges for these small Christian communities.

NATIVE AGENCY.

Then there arose the important question of Native Agency. At the beginning, the most zealous, and apparently best equipped men among the natives themselves, were appointed to this important department. The most meagre training was all that could then be given to such men. And yet among them there were not a few who were men of mark and force, and who did a noble work when we think of what they were and the difficulties with which they had to contend. Your Committee has encouraged from the very outset what is the outstanding feature of this Mission, the developing and fostering a properly organised Native Church. They realised and fully approved what has ever been the prevailing idea in all their operations—the planting of a Church in China that was to be really and truly Chinese—not an exotic, but a Church of Christ, Chinese in worship, discipline, and government. And when the first attempts at training a native agency were made in

Amoy, they heartily encouraged and supported the brethren in initiating such work. The prominence given to this department at the very beginning arises from the absolute necessities of the situation.

TRAINING COLLEGE.

In the equipping and managing of this native agency your Missionaries have found a principal part of their work. To these native agents and the realness and efficiency of their work the success of the Mission is mainly owing. They are thoroughly acquainted with their own countrymen's modes of thinking and living, and have an insight into the motives, ideas and life of those who profess any interest in Christ, which even the most experienced Missionary can, only in a less degree, possess. Experience has proved that the most conscientious, thorough, and telling work is always got from earnest Christian Natives who have the best educational furnishing that could be given them. To preach the Gospel in China, and to present and defend it as it must be presented and defended amongst a quick-witted and very practical people, who are always ready to find out and make for the weak points in the preacher's armour, requires men of real spiritual life. good intellectual powers, and competent theological furnishing. This work of training was begun by Dr. Carstairs Douglas, at Amoy, at first necessarily in a very small way; but gradually it has been developed and fostered until the colleges at all our centres are sending out men who, in

addition to the first of all requisites—a warm and earnest piety—are educated and trained for the great and important sphere of spreading Gospel light and knowledge.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

In China, from the earliest times, a great value has been set on Education. But while this is so, the common education of the country is of the most miserable kind. It consists almost entirely of the constant repeating *memoriter* of the wonderfully sapless Chinese classics; and the mind of the pupil instead of being opened is cramped and virtually crushed. In addition to this these schools are heathen to the core; and it was felt from the beginning that a Christian school for the children of the converts was an absolute necessity if the growing church was to have any solid or permanent standing in the country. And the best and most intelligent of the native Christians are increasingly anxious to be free from the necessity of sending their children to the heathen school, and to secure for them a sound Christian education. Congregational day-schools were established so far as the Mission had power to do so. But from the outset, and on till the present day, the Missionaries had to contend with the great difficulty of the want of properly trained teachers. The very growth of the Church stands in the way of this want being supplied. There is such a demand for pastors and preachers that the best men—all of them, and more than can be got—are required to meet it. And these

are in some cases the very men most fitted for the post of school-teachers. In more than one of the Reports from our several centres, the great want is described to be a sufficient number of men to act as Preachers, and then a sufficient number of men to act as school Teachers. To meet this call, your Committee have sent out two Missionary Teachers who are now located at two of the centres. It may also be stated under this head that a laudable effort has been made on the part of the Chinese Christians to help in the support of these Christian schools. They can do more than they have yet done in this way, and it is confidently expected they will do more if satisfactory arrangements can be made for establishing a greater number of properly-equipped Congregational schools under competent Teachers.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Your Committee record with deepest thankfulness to God what has been done in the matter of Education of Girls. This work was begun at Swatow by the Missionaries' Wives thirteen years ago, and has ever since been carried on under the same charge and with remarkable results. Amoy some years later began the same work, and now it is carried on at all the centres. It is reckoned that not far short of one hundred young women have gone out from these schools and been married to Christian husbands, showing in their homes what Christian families should be. Women in China are a great power, and it is almost impossible to estimate

the immense force for good that is thus being created in China. The Women's Missionary Association, whose work your Committee value most highly, have through their agents gone most heartily into this department. The fruit already gathered has been abundant and precious. It is only the harbinger of a richer harvest yet to come Such already have been its effects that Chinese parents who in old times seldom gave a passing thought to the education of their girls are now getting their eyes opened to the value of such education, and are prizing it highly. There are more applicants for admission to these girls' schools than their limited space can accommodate. And the ladies are now beginning to insist on parents paying for their girls as their means will admit, a step which could not be taken at the beginning.

MIDDLE SCHOOL.

The only other point that your Committee have to notice under this head is the Middle School, a link between the Theological Colleges and Congregational Schools. In these latter were sometimes found promising youths whom, from their character and attainments, the Missionaries would willingly have transferred to the to the Colleges. But they were too young to be sent there. In other cases young men were admitted to the Colleges whose preliminary education was so scant that a great amount of time was spent in giving them elementary instruction. To meet these difficulties Middle Schools—intermediate between the ordinary schools and

the Theological Colleges—have been established. In them the pupils are required to pay a small fee as they are able; and so they are as nearly self-supporting as the circumstances will permit.

MEDICAL MISSIONS.

There is another department of Mission work to which your Committee look with great thankfulness and increasing hope. No record of this Mission has been more outstanding than that of its Medical Mission. This was begun at a date when less was thought or said about Medical Missionary work than is said and thought about it to-day. The London Missionary Society was the first British Mission to cultivate this department in China, and the names of its earliest Medical Missionaries—Hobson, Lockhart, and Hirschberg—are household words in the spheres where they wrought. One American Mission, that of the American Board, was also early operating on this line. Our own Mission followed with its first Medical Missionary in the year 1849. The succession has been worthy of the noble cause, and the results have been really marvellous. It was speedily seen that a lever of immense force was now in the hands of the Mission. This kind of practical benevolence broke down the prejudices of this exclusive people, thawed their frozen hearts, and proved to a proud arrogant people who despised all men and things coming from regions outside the boundaries of their great

"middle kingdom," one of the most powerful evidences of what the Gospel really is. The men sent to this work have been real Missionaries, eminent on the Missionary line as well as eminent in their own profession. They commended themselves and their message to the crowds who came to seek healing benefits at their hands. Your Committee cannot attempt to sum up the good that has been done directly to the patients themselves. What it is may be supposed—it cannot be fully told—when it is remembered that there are now five fully-equipped Hospitals under the charge of this Mission, and that about 20,000 patients are attended to in these every year. Nor is this all. Of the patients a large number have already professed their faith in Christ, and are members of His Church, for these Hospitals have in every true sense been really Missionary Hospitals. But perhaps the most influential result of all has been that this department has been the great factor in opening up the Empire to us and to others. When the history of our Mission comes to be written, it will be surprising to find how many of our Churches are the product of our Medical Mission. Patients from all quarters come to the Hospitals. While there, by God's grace, their minds and hearts are opened to receive the Gospel. They return to their homes and become heralds of that precious Gospel. The leaven works and a little company gathers. They thirst for more instruction, and the Preacher or Missionary is sent for and visits them. The Station is opened and the little one grows, and its further

development goes on till a Christian congregation is organised and at work. Such is in brief the history in many a case. And still further, and on another line, the benefit from this department is seen and felt. To some hitherto unvisited town or village the Missionary or the native agent in his itinerary work comes. He cannot forecast what his reception may be. His experience of such work makes him wonder little if it is anything but courteous or kind. Suddenly some one who has been treated by the Missionary Doctor comes round, or perhaps the relatives of such make their appearance. The whole aspect changes, and a ready and courteous kindness, begotten of the gratitude for benefit secured, is at once shown. How many such tales have the letters of our Missionaries recorded! And the area of this influence itself is widening, while the influence itself is intensifying. It touches not only the lower and the middle, but, as well, the governing and upper classes of the country. In instances already recorded we have had the highest officials in the region of our own work in China showing their gratitude and goodwill for this department of our work in most unmistakable and tangible ways. Our Hospitals are now becoming Medical Schools, and Christian young men are taught and prepared for medical work in a country where such work is most needed and valued. Many of these show great aptitude for the profession, and their work cannot but prove an immense boon to their own country and people.

THE PRESS.

There is still one other method employed, which is fraught with great promise. At Swatow, under Mr. Gibson, and in Formosa, under Mr. Barclay, the agency of The Press is most actively used. In the former place work that would be creditable to large printing firms at home has been, and is being, turned out by the Chinese workmen, under Mr. Gibson's superintendence. Formosa is quickly following on in the same track. At both centres a Periodical is published, which contains an account of the most interesting Church news and other matter. These papers are pushing their way, and are already becoming a power, not only in the districts where they are published, but beyond these. A number of electros have, at request of your Convener, been most kindly gifted by the Religious Tract Society; and, as soon as possible, these Periodicals will be illustrated.

We have now detailed the several methods employed in our field. This detail shows how fully equipped our Mission is in all its departments. The equipment has been the growth of these forty years. It is the result of painstaking labour on the field, and loyalty to the work by the Church at home. Its growth has been gradual and slow, measured by the extension and requirements of the field.

Our first and oldest centre was Amoy. It is now one of four great centres in China. In order of time Swatow is the next, a centre that dominates a field larger than even

the extensive field of Amoy. Then comes FORMOSA, opened in 1865, covering with its operations half of that magnificent island, where our Missionaries have been and are so largely blessed. The last centre established in China proper is that in the HAK-KA country, inland to the west of Swatow, where a vigorous and most successful work is now carried on. And, although not in China, yet closely allied to it, we have work at SINGAPORE, amongst the large Chinese population of that important commercial mart. In China itself, at all our centres, our Mission is fully equipped in each of the departments already named; and the work was never more promising than it is at the present moment.

What its outcome has been will be seen from the statistics appended to this Report. But there are one or two outstanding features which, in a review such as your Committee are now making, must have special prominence.

THE NATIVE CHURCH.

The first of these to be dealt with is the Organisation of the Native Church. Our agents have, from the beginning, felt that the native Church, to be stable and aggressive, must be organised as well as extended. Congregations, when strong enough, elected their own Elders and Deacons, and carried on their spiritual and temporal affairs in an orderly manner. These native office-bearers were new to the work, but it is remarkable how soon they took to it. On them largely depended the purity of the Church; and discipline in their hands,

in the face of the social conditions of China, must be prompt, decisive, and impartial. Many of them have been most worthy occupants of their office, and fewer disappointments and failures have occurred than might have been expected, when it is remembered what they were, and how new such work was to them. At our several centres we have to thank God for the many most worthy men who have been Elders and Deacons in the Native Church.

PRESBYTERIES.

While this work of Organisation of Congregations was proceeding, our Colleges were growing into something worthy of the name, and these two causes together made our agents feel that they must face the question of a Native Pastorate. In some cases congregations were ready to assume the responsibility of supporting their own pastors, and the men were being trained in our Colleges, who might, when called to it, be set apart to the office. Another step remained to be taken, and the Presbytery of Amoy was created in 1863. Our Missionaries at our oldest centre have ever wrought in heartiest and closest ecclesiastical union with the agents of the American Reformed Church, and when the Presbytery was formed it was done in conjunction with these honoured brethren. It is the Presbytery of a Native Church, and in it our American brethren and our own agents sit and vote, on a parity with the ordained Native Ministers of both Missions. This Union of

Presbyterian Churches in the mission-field was for the first time realised at our oldest centre. It has been maintained most closely and warmly without a single hitch, while the bond that binds our agents to our Church remains as strong as ever. Your Committee thank God that they have been honoured by Him to contribute their own happy experience of such union as an aid to the solution of this most important question, which is now engaging the anxious attention of the Missionary Body.

Five years ago the PRESBYTERY OF SWATOW was created, and soon we hope to hear that a similar step has been taken in Formosa.

Already in China we have five native Pastors, who are entirely supported by their own congregations, and there is every prospect of a speedy increase of this number.

GRADUAL EXTENSION.

Your Missionaries have, as already stated, ever kept before them, as the end to be aimed at, the extension of the work through the length and breadth of the regions covered by the dialects they speak. They have always believed and acted on the belief that the best way to attain this end is to work out from centres where the preparatory educational work can be properly attended to, and to plant a Native Church, organised, self-supporting, and aggressive. They have developed a system of CHRISTIAN GIVING, which has already borne fruit, and will furnish more in the future. Their

accummulated experience, and their growing insight into the peculiar conditions of their field, make them feel more strongly than ever that, however tempted, they must abide by their methods. The results that have already followed are most wonderful, for in all China there has been no success so great as that in the quarters where our Missionaries are located, if you take into account the force that has been put forth. We share that success with the honoured Churches and Societies that are working side by side with us, and whose methods and ours are identical.

Our churches and stations on the mainland of China are now extended over a tract of country 500 miles in length, by 100 to 150 miles in breadth, they cover the Southern and Eastern parts of Formosa, and four Stations are found in Singapore and its vicinity, nearly 100 in all. We have over 80 Native Preachers, and 50 Students of Theology. We have 16 Ordained and 7 Medical Missionaries with two Missionary Teachers, while the Women's Missionary Association of our Church has 7 Ladies in the field.

The testimony from all our centres is that the prospects were never brighter than they are now. Our Missionaries write most hopefully. The detailed Reports from the several centres, published in the 'Messenger,' show the progress that has been made during the year. More than 200 adults have been added to the membership, and every other item is a record of progress. The

cry that comes from China now is for more native labour and for more prayer and sympathy. Our staff is, with the exception of Amoy, as strong as the resources at our disposal will permit; and everything seems ready for a new advance and for still further progress.

PRAYER.

One secret of the success we have recorded is to be found in the fact that, from the first, there has been a considerable number of believers who made special prayer for the work in China. Wherever the Rev. Mr. Burns had evangelised, in Scotland or in Canada, there were those who followed him with loving interest, and bore him up in the arms of faith. There can be no doubt that this has contributed greatly to the opening up of our work in China, and the manifest blessing attending it. It is no doubt true that, in our Church in England, there are not a few who, in the same way, have the mission of the Church laid on their hearts for private prayer. Would that their numbers were still more increased! Many also feel that from the pulpits of our Churches more definite supplication might be offered for the Workers and the Work in the Foreign Field.

FINANCE.

The Committee are thankful for the amount of pecuniary support which the Church has provided. But as the work extended over so wide a field, the expenditure, as may be expected, grew somewhat greater in ratio than the income, and a chronic annual deficiency has been

the result. In Scotland an auxiliary was formed long ago, and from this source not only are the salaries of several of the Missionaries regularly provided, but most valuable and generous gifts have been made as occasion required, sometimes to meet deficiencies, more frequently to promote extensions. Besides these, several large donations and large legacies have been received, so that the Committee can set up an Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the LORD helped us." There is, however, a call for steady increase in Congregational support, as well as for important gifts from friends who are prosperous.

We have reached a critical point not only in our history as a Mission, but in that of China itself. In our last annual statement we were deploring the outbreak of war between France and China. The theatre of that conflict was within some parts, and very near to other parts, of our field. The minds of the people were everywhere disturbed, and panic and excitement prevailed. Our brethen and sisters in Formosa had to flee to the mainland. It was with great reluctance they took this step, and all would have remained most readily if that had been considered wise. Dr. Anderson and Mr. Thow did remain, and with noble patience did what they could to carry on the work. The war is over, and all our fears have been disappointed. The members of our Formosa staff are back again, and with good cheer and heart are most busily prosecuting their work. Compensation for injury done during the war in some parts of our Swatow district has already been made, and quiet prevails.

Everywhere over our wide field is heard the voice of hope and heartiness. And not only so, but these political events are forces acting on the whole Chinese empire. We do sincerely hope her Government may not from the result of the French war estimate their own power at a at a greater value than it really represents. But the days of her exclusiveness are ended, and the wedges are entered which will open up old China. The Missionaries have come with their work to the front in a way we hardly expected. That work is now described as a powerful factor in quarters where once it was despised. We are, as it were, entering on a new era, and with forces stronger and better marshalled than they ever were. We have a Native Church spreading and strengthening, a Church that has established at its own cost a Mission in Regions beyond, manned by Native Agents, which also offers to provide and maintain new openings, if we on our part, can supply Preachers to carry on the work. Our Mission has been honoured in the past. The Lord of Hosts hath been with us, and safely guarded this growing Native Church in the midst of trial and persecution and danger; and He will be with us still. Your Committee are persuaded that the Church, having set her hand to this work, will certainly not now turn back; and having regard to all the solidity and healthiness that have marked their Mission in its methods and operations, they confidently commend it to the prayer and sympathy and support of a Church that has so lovingly and loyally maintained it in the past.

THE MISSION IN 1891.

Notwithstanding the gradual increase in the Congregational support of the Mission, and the large donations and legacies in recent years, among which may be noticed Mr. D. P. Wood, of St. John's Wood, London, £3,000; Mrs. MacKenzie of Thurso, a legacy of £2,500, and Mr. Sturge, of Birmingham, of the Society of Friends, a legacy of £5,000. The financial situation of the Mission is at the close of this year exceedingly critical—as there is a prospective deficiency of about £5,000.

This state of things has arisen from no rash or extravagant expenditure; on the contrary, the Committee have for several years been most careful in regard to every item, and they have been most rigid in their sanction of expenditure abroad. Still the Work is that of a living Agency, and if the Church has been entrusted with so important an enterprise, and the Lord has placed His seal of approval upon it, and further, if year by year the Synod has deliberately sanctioned what the Committee was attempting, it is not easy to withdraw from such important operations, nor in any case to cripple them until the case is very plainly placed before the Church.

China is now more open for the Gospel than at any former time; there have been, it is true, certain outbreaks of lawlessness in mid-China, and at the extreme

north of the Empire, some Mission Stations have been wrecked, and deplorable loss of life amid great barbarities have resulted, but there is the greater call for those who have been put in trust with the Gospel for such a people to go forward.

The Committee thoroughly believe that there is nothing required but what our Church is quite able to provide. But it needs a deeper interest to be awakened and a more adequate idea of the magnitude and importance of the Mission in which the Church is engaged.

The AMOY CENTRE, with CHIN-CHEW on the north, and CHANG-POO on the south, both of which were opened to the Mission after serious difficulties, and much believing prayer, is a field affording work for a much larger staff than is possible for us to send, but the NATIVE CHRISTIAN element is well developed. Native Pastors, locally supported, Native Evangelists, Native College, Middle School, and Primary Schools, are all doing excellent work, and our Ladies of the Women's Missionary Association are most active and faithful. So urgent is the need for more workers that Miss Graham, our Missionary Lady at Chin-Chew has, at her own charge, got out three more ladies to aid her efforts. Mr. G. M. Wales, recently appointed Lay Evangelist, and ordained to the Eldership, is attached to Chin-Chew. The Medical Mission is strongly represented at this centre, there being 3 Hospitals and 4 Medical Missionaries in full work.

The Swatow Centre covers a large and populous area, and Stations are established in several important places, requiring the constant personal supervision of the Missionaries. The Medical Mission of Swatow has a great reputation, the Hospital is well appointed, and it is a place which has been the spiritual birthplace of many. At the large city of Chao-Chow-Foo there is another Medical Mission which, though still in its infancy, has an importance attached to it from its history, and from the marked answers to prayer. The Printing Press has been well developed in this centre, and here also the Women's Missionary Association has done enterprising and self-denying work.

The Hak-Ka Centre, among a highland people, is fully equipped with all departments; long evangelistic tours are made periodically; the Medical Mission does valued work, and the Women's Missionary Association is well represented.

The Formosa Centre has long been undermanned, and has to some extent suffered by it. But in addition to the Head-quarters at Taiwan-Foo, an important step has been taken by establishing a sub-centre at Toa-Sia, further north. The second Medical Missionary will remain there; a Hospital has been opened, and is already doing admirable work. All departments of the Mission are in full operation, and the Women's Missionary Association has three Ladies doing excellent work.

During the present year, 1891, work has been steadily advancing; the Lord has indeed blessed it, and the adult communicants at the Five Centres will number, it is expected, 4,000.

The annexed Tables of Statistics to 31st December, 1885 and 1890, and the Tables showing a condensed view of the Financial position will be read with interest, but the Chronic Deficit has now, we regret to say, mounted up to £5,000, unless the effort now being made shall bring relief.

THE WORKING STAFF OF THE MISSION.

	December 31, 1885		1890.
Missionaries	16	..	19
Lay Evangelists	—	..	1
Medical Missionaries	6	..	9
Missionary Teachers	2	..	2
Missionary Ladies	7	..	15
Native Pastors	6	..	8
Native Preachers	73	..	106
Students at Colleges	55	..	41
Congregations Organised	95	..	134

Summary of Financial Position.

INCOME.	1885.		1890.
From Congregational	£5,620	..	£6,699
Juvenile Fund	1,940	..	1,794
Scottish Auxiliary	2,376	..	2,909
Glasgow Free Church Students	530	..	520
Legacies	900	..	1,574
Colonial and Continental	194	..	5
Donations	*4,269	..	2,532
Sundries	173	..	178
For India	221	..	110
	£16.223		£16,321
Dr. Balance forward to 1886	1,641		—
„ Do. do. 1891	—		2,954
	£17,864		£19.275

* Includes Donation, £3,000.

EXPENDITURE.	1885.		1890.
Salaries	£8,150	..	£10,096
Premiums to Widows' and Orphan's Fund	130	..	165
Passages out and home	716	..	461
Outfits	135	..	198
Deputation Work	170	..	204
Home Charges	737	..	951
Interest on Overdraft	158	..	175
Sundries			58
FOREIGN EXPENDITURE—			
Amoy	1,059	..	1,914
Swatow	732	..	848
Hak-Ka	969	..	372
Formosa	891	..	777
Singapore	375	..	300
India	210	..	200
	£14,432		£16,719
Dr. Balance from 1864	3,432		—
„ Do. 1889	—		2,036
	£17,864		£18,755
Deposit of Glasgow Students' Contribution, per contra			520
			£19,275

Statistics of Mission for Year 1885.

Centres.	Communicants, to Dec. 31, 1884.	Adults baptised in 1885.	Received to Communion, having been baptised in infancy.	Received by Certificate.	Restored to Communion.	Suspended in 1885.	Excommunicated during 1885.	Died in 1885.	Gone elsewhere.	Communicants, Dec. 31, 1885.	Children baptised in 1885.	Total baptised children.	Members under suspension.	Total membership adults and children
Amoy....	754	36	8	2	6	5	—	15	11	775	50	550	49	1374
Swatow..	791	80	7	7	3	12	—	22	3	851	46	286	74	1211
Hak-ka ..	191	21	—	1	—	7	—	2	1	203	3	63	25	291
Formosa..	1317	129	1	2	11	21	—	26	1	1412	108	800	80	2292
Singapore	49	10	—	23	—	—	10	2	9	71	4	28	1	100
Total..	3102	276	16	35	20	45	10	67	25	3312	211	1727	229	5268

Statistics of China Mission for Year 1890.

Centres.	Communicants, Dec. 31, 1889.	Adults baptised, 1890.	Baptised in infancy, and received to Communion, 1890.	Received by Certificate, 1890.	Restored to Communion, 1890.	Suspended during the year.	Died during 1890.	Gone elsewhere.	Communicants, Dec. 31, 1890.	Children baptised during 1890.	Total baptised children.	Members under suspension.	Total membership, adults and children
Amoy....	947	52	8	17	—	2	5	11	1006	42	642	36	1684
Swatow..	981	80	13	—	1	1	24	13	1048	43	469	138	1644
Hak-ka ..	279	42	3	2	3	9	7	1	312	10	116	37	465
Formosa..	1259	25	5	—	1	37	42	8	1211	44	1056	158	2417
Singapore	106	23	3	41	—	4	6	24	139	11	56	6	201
Total..	3572	222	32	60	5	53	84	57	3716	150	2339	375	6411